

**New Hello!****Year 3**

# الصف الثالث الثانوى

## Exam Night Revision

### مراجعة ليلة الامتحان

**Vocabulary****Grammar****Writing Skills****WB****longman**

Punctuation

Essay

Email

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## Great Expectations

blacksmith	حدّاد
commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة
convict	مُسْجُون
file	مِبْرَد

ashamed	خَجَلان
bride	عَرُوس، عَزُوسَة
bridegroom	عريس
protagonist	بطل الرواية
a broken heart	قلب حزين

apprentice	متدرب حرفي
apprenticeship	تدريب مهني
coin	عملة معدنية
a pound note	ورقة من فئة الجنيه
pale	شاحب

property	أموال، أملاك
benefactor	فاعل خير، متبرع
expectation	أمل، توقع
suspect (v)	يشك في، يشتبه بـ

clerk	كاتب، موظف
grumpy	حاد الطبع
take revenge on	يَتَقَم من
be convinced	مُقَنَع

boasting	تفاخر، تَفَاخُر
anxious	قلق، مُرْتَبِك
wrist	رُسْغ، معصم
sleeve / sleeves	كُم / أكمام
hold on to	تَشَبَث، تَعَلَّق بـ، تَمَسَّك

adore	يعشق
client	زبون، عميل
dismiss	يُطْرَد
elegant	أنيق / رائع
whisper	يَهْمِس

admirer	مُعْجَب بـ
arrogant	مُتَعَجِّف، مُتَعَطِّس
astonished	مَذْهُول، مُنْذَهَش
extravagant	مُبْذِر، مُسْرِف

confirm	يُؤَكِّد
crouch	يجلس القرفصاء

grab	يُمْسِك بـ، يَخْتَطِف
got away	فَرَّ، هَرَب
hand cuffs	كلبشات (للبيدين)
leg irons	أصفاد (الساقين)

candle	شمعة
fortune	أموال، ثروة
veil	خمار، طرحة، نقاب، وشاح
torch	مشعل، كشاف، مصباح
break my heart	فطر القواد / احزننى

behave yourself	كن مؤدبا
gloomy	كئيب، مُحْزِن
get a black eye	تلقى كدمة حول العين
put finger on	ينهم بجريمة
relatives	أقارب؛ أقرباء

proof (n)	برهان، حجة، دليل
hammer	شاكوش، مطرقة
blacksmith's	ورشة حدادة
upset (adj)	غاضب، متضايق

lodgings	سكن مستأجر
fiancé	خطيب
fiancée	خطيبة
(get) engaged	مخطوب، مخطوبة

scar	ندبة
remarkable	رائع، ملحوظ
enthusiastic	مُتَحَمِّس
affectionately	بِعُفْظ، بمودة
gloomy	كئيب

jealous	حاسد، غيور
recognise	يتعرف على
guilty	مُذْنِب
inn	بريء
inn	حانة؛ خان؛ فندق صغير
gate	باب، بوابة

pay off	يسدّد جميع ديونه
rough	خشن
Sigh	يتَحَسَّر على، يتنهد
apart from	باستثناء

my heart sank	حزن قلبي
a life sentence	السجن مدى الحياة

marsh	بركة، مُسْتَنَق
set off	ينطلق
jump out of my skin	شيء يخيفني فجأة
get my breath back	يتنفس بشكل طبيعي

grateful	شاكِرٌ لِلْجَمِيل
shake	يَهْز، يَرْج، يَصَافَح
stir	يُحَرِّك، يَقلِّب
gate	بوابة
inn	حانة، خان، فندق، نُزُل

argument	مناقشة
dusty	يَغطُّوه الغبار
wrap	يلف
spider's web	شبكة العنكبوت
lay / laid	يضع، يكسو بـ

make a difference	يحدث تغييرا
commit a crime	يرتكب جريمة
my heart was set on	مصمم على
to be worth the effort	يستحق العناء

jealous (of)	حسود، غيور
handsome	وسيم
wedding	حفلة زواج
grateful	شاكِرٌ لِلْجَمِيل

life sentence	السجن مدى الحياة
housekeeper	مُندِبة المنزل
at the request of	بناء على طلب من
came back to haunt me	عادت تلازمني / تطاردني

a knock on the door	طرق على الباب
remind me of	يذكّرني بـ
Do come in	تفضّل بالدخول
purse	محفظة نقود
luggage	الامتعة

funeral	جَنَازَة
in debt	مدين؛ مديون
benefactor	فاعل خير، متبرع
nod	يهز (الرأس) بالموافقة

grateful	شاكِر، ممتن
boast	يتباهى، يفتخر بـ



## Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions

a twenty-year-old student	طالب في العشرين من عمره
book a ticket	يحجز تذكرة
a European country	بلد أوروبي
according to	طبقاً لـ
apply for a job	يتقدم بطلب للحصول على وظيفة
at the weekend	في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
be based in	مقره في
be based on	مبنى على
be in charge of	يكون مسؤول عن
be interested in	يكون مهتم بـ
be involved in	متورط في
be responsible for	يكون مسؤول عن
benefit from	يستفيد من
carry out an operation	يجرى عملية
compensate financially	يعوض مالياً
concentrated on	يركز على
contribute to	يساهم في
cope with	يجازى؛ يتماشى مع
current affairs	الأحداث الجارية
decrease in	انخفاض في
defy prejudice	يتحدى التحيز
do a hobby	يمارس هواية
do a job	يقوم بـ بعمل
do a sport	يمارس الرياضة
do activities	يمارس أنشطة
do an amazing job	القيام بعمل مدهش
do an experiment	القيام بتجربة
do exercise	يقوم بممارسة الرياضة
do research	يقوم بعمل بحث
do some research	يقوم ببعض البحوث
do some work	القيام ببعض الأعمال
do well	يؤدى بشكل جيد
electric buses	الحافلات الكهربائية
find out about	يعرف / يكتشف عن
focus on	يركز على
generate / make electricity	يولد الكهرباء
give out	يوزع
give presentations	يقدم العروض التقديمية
have a negative effect on	لها تأثير سلبي على
have a positive effect on	لها تأثير إيجابي على
have a negative effect on	لها تأثير سلبي على

hold a festival	يقوم مهرجان
in charge of	مسؤول عن
In conclusion	في الختام
in fact,	في الحقيقة
in northern Peru	في شمال بيرو
in the north of Peru	في شمال بيرو
increase in	زيادة في
Instead of speakers	بدلاً من مكبرات الصوت
interested in	مهتم بـ
keep in touch with	يبقى على اتصال مع
make a journey	يقوم برحلة
make a contribution to	يساهم في
make a list	إنشاء قائمة
make a lot of money from	يكسب الكثير من المال
make comments	يكتب / يدون تعليقات
make friends	تكوين صداقات
make sure	يتأكد
on a bigger scale	على نطاق واسع
on average	في المتوسط
on balance	المحصلة النهائية
on his own	بمفرده
on social media	على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
on the downside	على الجانب السلبي
on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
on the whole	على الغنوم
pass on / down	يورث / يروي / يسرد حكاية
pay for	يدفع ثمن
qualified as a doctor	يتأهل كطبيب
responsible (for)	مسؤول (عن)
rely on = depend on	يعتمد على
revise for exams	يراجع للامتحانات
set an alarm	ضبط المنبه
stick to	متمسك بـ
violate copyright law	ينتهك قانون حقوق النشر
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بفارغ الصبر
was dedicated to	كان مكرساً لـ
win a gold medal for	يفوز بميدالية ذهبية في
rise / rose / risen	(لا يأتي بعدها مفعول)
raise / raised / raised	مفعول +
arouse / ---d / ---d	مفعول +
arise / arose / arisen	(لا يأتي بعدها مفعول)

Word	
achievement	إنجاز
advantages	مزايا
alternative	بديل
appreciate	يقدر
balanced	متزن
benefit	فائدة
bias	تحيز
cheat	يغش / يحتال
chivalry	شهادة
clear-cut	محدد
colossal	ضخم
complicated	معقد
conclusion	خاتمة
confident	واثق
confusing	مربك
constant	مستمر
contrast	تناقض
convenient	مناسب
convince	يقنع
cross	غضبان
dedicate	يهدى، يكرس
deep-seated	ثابت، راسخ، متأصل
defeat	يُهزم
definitely	بالتأكيد
destruction	دمار
development	تطور، تطوير
drawback	عيب
effective	فعال
effectively	بفاعلية
efficient	كفء
elegant	أنيق
enthusiastic	مُتحمس
essential	ضروري
eternal	أبدى، سرمدي
evaluate	يقيم
exhausted	مرهق
fair	عادل
fictional	خيالي
focus	يركز
formal	رسمي
frown	يكشر
full-time	دوام كامل

Synonym	المترادف
triumph	انتصار
pros	إيجابيات / مزايا
substitute	بديل
acknowledge	يعترف بـ
stable	مستقر
profit	فائدة
prejudice	اجحاف
trick / deceive	يخدع
courage	شجاعة
specific	محدد
massive	ضخم
complex	معقد
end / finish	خاتمة
self-assured	واثق
puzzling	مثير
continuous	مستمر
contradiction	تناقض
suitable	مناسب
persuade	يقنع
angry	غضبان
devote	يكرس
deep-rooted	متأصل
bear	يُهزم
certainly	بالتأكيد
damage	دمار
progress	تقدم
disadvantage	عيب
efficient	كفء
efficiently	بكفاءة
well-organized	منظم
fashionable	عصري
eager	مُتحمس
vital	ضروري
everlasting	أبدى
assess	يقيم
tired	متعب
just	عادل
imaginary	خيالي
concentrate	يركز
official	رسمي
scowl	يكشر
permanent	دائم

Antonym	العكس
failure	فشل
disadvantages	عيوب
obligatory	إجباري
criticize	ينتقد، يتقَد
unbalanced	غير متزن
loss / damage	خسارة
fairness	عدل
keep / preserve	يحفظ
cowardice	جبن، خوف
unclear	غير واضح
tiny / small	صغير
simple	بسيط
introduction	مقدمة
uncertain	غير متأكد
clear	واضح
temporary	مؤقت
agreement	موافقة
inconvenient	غير مناسب
confuse	يربك
cheerful	مبتهج
misuse	يسيء استخدام
temporary	مؤقت
lose	يخسر
possibly	ربما
construction	بناء
decline	إضمحلال
advantage	ميزة
inefficient	عديم الكفاءة
ineffectively	بشكل غير فعال
inefficient	غير كفء
unfashionable	غير عصري
unconcerned	غير مبال
unnecessary	لا لزوم لها
limited	محدود
neglect	يهمل
relaxed	مسترخ
unfair	مجحف / ظالم
non-fictional	واقعي
neglect	يهمل
informal	غير رسمي
smile	يبتسم
part-time	عمل غير متفرغ



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d: (Units 1-3)

- 1 When the accused person proved that he wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ he was set free. **longman**  
a) guilty                      b) tasty                      c) innocent                      d) relevant
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper is a more formal newspaper with large pages. **longman**  
a) tabloid                      b) poster                      c) blog                      d) broadsheet
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the behaviours that you must stop practising. **longman**  
a) Charity                      b) Checking                      c) Cheating                      d) Chatting
- 4 I was \_\_\_\_\_ to hear that my car had been stolen. **longman**  
a) cheered                      b) checked                      c) chocked                      d) shocked
- 5 The convict behaved in a dishonest way. Behave is similar in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) act                      b) refuse                      c) agree                      d) think
- 6 A successful journalist must be nosy and interested in people. This means that he/she has to be \_\_\_\_\_. **longman**  
a) not curious and ambitious                      b) curious and inquisitive  
c) cheerful and forgiving                      d) unenthusiastically waiting for good news
- 7 The giant ship had broken down and \_\_\_\_\_ navigation in the Suez Canal for seven days.  
a) allowed                      b) blocked                      c) refused                      d) eased
- 8 After the accident, the injured people were \_\_\_\_\_ financially. **longman**  
a) regulated                      b) compensated                      c) fined                      d) freed
- 9 The journalist was biased by \_\_\_\_\_; he put the story at the top of the page to show it was interesting.  
a) repetition                      b) omission                      c) placement                      d) spin
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of media bias in which a journalist uses words and phrases to support or oppose a service, or even an idea. **longman**  
a) Placement                      b) Spin                      c) Omission                      d) Commission
- 11 When I saw a huge animal in the dark, I jumped out of my skin. The means I was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) amazed                      b) bold                      c) terrified                      d) brave
- 12 A/An \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who makes and repairs things made of iron by hand. **longman**  
a) blacksmith                      b) carpenter                      c) mechanic                      d) electrician
- 13 The police are looking for the criminal who has \_\_\_\_\_ that horrible crime.  
a) made                      b) committed                      c) competed                      d) corrected
- 14 Once I got my breath back, I hurried home as fast as I could. I got my breath back means I \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) found difficulty in breathing easily.                      b) shouted madly for help.  
c) faced the situation bravely.                      d) started breathing normally again.
- 15 The robber grabbed the lady's handbag and \_\_\_\_\_ quickly so he could escape.  
a) coped up                      b) sat down                      c) set off                      d) broke into
- 16 It is a \_\_\_\_\_ to think that women always do housework. **WB**  
a) prejudice                      b) stereotype                      c) type                      d) incident
- 17 People who leak books and join in \_\_\_\_\_ are punished for their crime. **WB**  
a) piracy                      b) pirates                      c) cheat                      d) chat
- 18 Mr Sameh is a very kind manager; he forgives \_\_\_\_\_ mistake I make!  
a) however                      b) wherever                      c) whatever                      d) whoever
- 19 COVID-19 is still spreading, but the light is at the end of the tunnel. This means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) we will reach the end of the tunnel.                      b) something bad will happen.  
c) we should have a lot of hope even though everything is dark.  
d) we shouldn't be optimistic even though everything is clear.

## Unit : 2

## Past Perfect الماضي التام

## Form

## had ( 'd) + p.p. الماضي التام و يتكون من

After بعد يصف حدث تم قبل حدث آخر في الماضي

As soon as بمجرد أن + ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام

When عندما ① After I had finished my work , I went home .

□ After → ( v + ing ) + ( في حالة عدم وجود فاعل )

③ After finishing my work , I went to the club .

□ Having + pp ④ Having finished my work , I went home .

Before قبل

By the time قبل + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط

When عندما ⑤ I had finished my work before I took a break .

□ Before → ( v + ing ) + ماضي تام ( في حالة عدم وجود فاعل )

⑥ Before watching TV , I had studied English .

ماضي بسيط

because لان

ماضي تام

⑦ My father was angry because I hadn't followed his advice...

didn't + inf + until / till حتى + ماضي تام

⑧ We didn't hear about the earthquake until we had read the newspaper.

no sooner

than

لَمْ يَكُنْ... حَتَّى / بِمَجَرَّدِ أَنْ

→ فاعل

had →

hardly

→ p.p. →

when

→ +

ماضي بسيط

scarcely

when

⑨ I had no sooner remembered his phone number, than I decided to contact him.

No sooner

than

Hardly

had →

→ فاعل

→ p.p. →

when

→ +

ماضي بسيط

Scarcely

إذا بدأت الجملة بأحدى هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها أسلوب استفهام

when

⑩ No sooner had Mr Ahmad arrived at the station than the train left .

□ When I arrived at the station, the train left. ( I caught it ) ( ولذلك لحقت القطار ) غادر القطار المحطة بعد أن وصلت .

□ When I arrived at the station, the train had left. ( I missed it ) ( ولذلك لم ألقه ) كان القطار قد غادر المحطة عندما وصلت .

## Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

## Form

## had ( 'd) + been + ( v+ing) يتكون من

ويستخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر ويستخدم عادة مع

: when/since / for/ all day / all weekend

ويأتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep / read / write / run / walk / travel, ..etc:

She had been waiting for a long time when I arrived.

لاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموماً ومنها الماضي التام المستمر :

□ We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years.

إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام:

I had sent ten emails before I left the office.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 I didn't send the report until I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
a) was revising      b) revise      c) have revised      d) had revised
- 2 My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ for the company for ten years when he got the promotion.  
a) had been working      b) has been working      c) had worked      d) will be working
- 3 Having \_\_\_\_\_ my friend's telephone number, I contacted him.  
a) finding      b) found      c) to find      d) been found
- 4 The TV programme \_\_\_\_\_ well for five years before it was terminated.  
a) had been worked      b) has been working      c) had been working      d) had worked
- 5 As soon as I heard of my friend's success, I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
a) had congratulated      b) will congratulate      c) have congratulated      d) congratulated
- 6 My brother \_\_\_\_\_ short stories for three years before he published them.  
a) will write      b) had written      c) had been writing      d) has written
- 7 The match \_\_\_\_\_ when I reached the stadium; I missed the exciting start.  
a) will begin      b) had begun      c) was beginning      d) have begun
- 8 After Yasser \_\_\_\_\_ two chapters of Great Expectations, he went to bed.  
a) has been reading      b) had been reading      c) had read      d) had been read
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the party before the guests arrived?  
a) Had you got      b) Have you got      c) Will you get      d) Are you getting
- 10 I \_\_\_\_\_ till my brother returns home to make sure he's well.  
a) left      b) didn't leave      c) won't leave      d) am leaving
- 11 Before the manager arrived, the lazy employee \_\_\_\_\_ any work for hours!  
a) hasn't been doing      b) hadn't been doing      c) hadn't done      d) hasn't done
- 12 I saw my friend Feras last week. I \_\_\_\_\_ him since 2019.  
a) hadn't seen      b) hasn't seen      c) didn't see      d) won't see
- 13 I \_\_\_\_\_ that manager for years before I worked with him in that company.  
a) had been knowing      b) had known      c) have been knowing      d) was knowing
- 14 They \_\_\_\_\_ playing football for an hour before it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.  
a) had started      b) have started      c) started      d) was starting
- 15 After I \_\_\_\_\_ to quiet music for two hours, I felt relaxed.  
a) had been listening      b) listening      c) had listened      d) was listening
- 16 Which of the following is structurally correct?  
a) Once I have heard the good news, I contacted Adel.      b) Once I heard the good news, I had contacted Adel.  
c) Once I had been hearing the good news, I contacted Adel.  
d) Once I had heard the good news, I contacted Adel.
- 17 What \_\_\_\_\_ all evening by the time Tamer returned home?  
a) had you done      b) are you doing      c) had you been doing      d) you had been doing
- 18 She refused to lend me her camera until I \_\_\_\_\_ to take care of it.  
a) had promised      b) have promised      c) had been promising      d) have been promising
- 19 I \_\_\_\_\_ revising all my lessons by last night.  
a) am finishing      b) have finished      c) had finished      d) will be finishing
- 20 Unfortunately, he missed the train. When he \_\_\_\_\_ the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) reached/has left      b) had reached/left      c) reached/had left      d) was reaching/has left
- 21 After \_\_\_\_\_ her daily housework, she had some rest.  
a) has done      b) had done      c) doing      d) had been doing



## Unit : 5

## Phrasal verbs الالفعل المرتبطة بحرف جر

عبارة عن فعل مضاف إليه حرف جر او الاثنين معا مما ينتج عنه تغير كامل وإعطاء معنى جديد.

عادة ما يكون هناك موقعين محتملين للمفعول . يمكنك أن تقول:

I am going to	<b>take off</b> my shoes.
	<b>take</b> my shoes <b>off</b> .

Don't	<b>wake up</b> the baby.
	<b>wake</b> the baby <b>up</b> .

ولكن إذا كان المفعول هو ضمير (it/them/me/him etc.) ، يأتي المفعول بعد حرف الجر فقط

I turned it on. (not I turned on it)

Separable phrasal Verbs
يمكن فصل حرف الجر عن الفعل
verb + مفعول + حرف جر
Can you <b>turn</b> the sound <b>up</b> ?

inseparable phrasal verbs
لا يتفصل حرف الجر عن الفعل
a phrasal verb + object
I need to <b>catch up with</b> my homework

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Example
accuse of	يُتهم بـ	The <b>accused</b> the thief <b>of</b> stealing the car .
apply for	يتقدم لـ	I will <b>apply for</b> the job .
break down	يتعطل / ينهار	The bus <b>broke down</b> .
bring up	يربى ( اطفال )	She <b>brings up</b> three children.
call on	يزور ( شخص )	The guests will <b>call on</b> you next Friday .
carry out	ينفذ	You must <b>carry out</b> my orders.
catch up with	يلحق بـ	I ran after her and managed to <b>catch up with</b> her.
find out	يكشف	We must <b>find out</b> the truth of the matter.
get rid of	يتخلص من	It is difficult to <b>get rid of</b> insects.
give up	يقطع عن	He <b>gave up</b> smoking .
give out	يوزع	This fire <b>doesn't give out</b> much heat.
give away	يمنح / يتبرع	Food is <b>given away</b> to poor people .
keep in touch	يبقى على اتصال	I <b>keep in touch with</b> my parents by emails.
look after	يعني بـ	Mother <b>looks after</b> the baby .
look for	يبحث عن	I <b>looked for</b> my keys everywhere in vain .
look up	يبحث عن معنى كلمة في	<b>Look up</b> new words in the dictionary .
look into	ينظر في	The manager promised to <b>look into</b> the matter.
look forward to	يتطلع إلى	I <b>look forward to visiting</b> Kuwait .
make up a story	يؤلف قصة	Have you ever <b>made up</b> a story?
make up your mind	يقرر	Have you <b>made up</b> your mind about it?
pay for	يدفع ثمن	How much did you <b>pay for</b> the mobile ?
set off	يبدأ رحلة	They <b>set off</b> for Paris.
switch on	يشغل جهاز / يفتح النور	Why don't you <b>switch on</b> the lights?
switch off	يغلق جهاز / يطفى النور	<b>Switch off</b> the lights when you go to bed .
take off	يخلع ملابس	It's hot here , I will <b>take off</b> my jacket .
take off	تقلع الطائرة	The plane <b>takes off</b> at ten .
turn up	يرفع / يزود صوت	Could you <b>turn up</b> the heater, I'm cold.
turn down	يخفض صوت	Would you <b>turn down</b> your radio?
turn on	يشغل جهاز / يفتح النور	Please <b>turn on</b> the TV.
turn off	يغلق جهاز / يطفى النور	<b>Turn off</b> the lights when you leave.



## Grammar

## Verb + to + المصدر

## أفعال

agree	يوافق	manage	يستطيع	seem	يبدو
arrange	يرتب	offer	يعرض	threaten	يهدد
expect	يتوقع	plan	يخطط	want	يريد
hope	يأمل	promise	يعد	wish	يتمنى
intend	ينوي	refuse	يرفض	would like	يحب/يريد

## Verb + gerund ( v + ing )

admit	يعترف	finish	ينهي	postpone	يؤجل
avoid	يتجنب	give up	يتوقف	practise	يمارس
consider	يفكر في	like / love	يحب	prevent	يمنع
deny	ينكر	feel like	يرغب	put off	يؤجل
dislike	يكره	love	يحب	recommend	يوصي بـ
enjoy	يتمتع	mind	يمنع	suggest	يقترح

## Verbs + (to + inf.) Or (v.+ing)

أفعال يأتي بعدها (v.+ing) أو (to+ inf.) بدون فرق في المعنى

start	يبدأ	begin	يبدأ	continue	يستمر
-------	------	-------	------	----------	-------

## Verbs + (to + inf.) Or (v.+ing)

- ☐ I like **swimming**. = (a general statement) بصفة عامة
- ☐ I like **to swim**. It's fine now. = (a particular occasion) (الآن) موقف محدد

## بعض التعبيرات التي تتبع بـ (v.+ing)

What / How about	ما رأيك في	it's no use / good	لا فائدة من
Would / Do you mind	هل تمنع	feel like	يرغب في
look forward to	ينتظر الى	Thanks to	بفضل
I can't stand	أن أكره / لا أطيق ..	Be busy	مشغول
I can't help	لا أستطيع منع نفسي من	I prefer _ to _	أنا أفضل ... على ...

I can't stand <u>drinking</u> coffee .	I look forward to <u>visiting</u> Cairo .
--	---

**stop**

(to + inf.)

(v. + ing)

He stopped to drink tea . توقف لكي يشرب شاي

يتوقف لكي يفعل شيء

يتوقف عن فعل شيء

He stopped drinking tea . توقف عن شرب الشاي.

**regret**

(to + inf.)

(v. + ing)

مضطر/يأسف لعمل شيء

يندم على شيء فعله في الماضي

- ☐ Kuwaiti Airways **regret to cancel** flight KA205 to Luxor. الخطوط الجوية الكويتية تأسف لإلغاء رحلة الطيران
- ☐ I **regret buying** this old car; it has caused me a lot of trouble. يؤسفني شراء هذه السيارة القديمة

**remember**

(to + inf.)

(v. + ing)

يتذكر أن يفعل شيء

يتذكر أنه فعل شيء

- ☐ Dalia always **remembers to buy** a comic for her niece when she visits her sister.
- ☐ Dalia **remembers buying** comics every week when she was young.

**forget**

(to + inf.)

(v. + ing)

ينسى أن يفعل شيئاً

يفعل شيئاً ثم ينسى أنه فعله

- ☐ I **forgot to bring** my calculator to school.. = I didn't bring it .
- ☐ She **forgot sending** the email.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 The criminal was in disguise to avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.  
a) **arresting**                      b) **being arrested**                      c) **arrest**                      d) **be arrested**
- 2 I was made \_\_\_\_\_ the composition again, as it was full of mistakes.  
a) **to revise**                      b) **revise**                      c) **revising**                      d) **to revising**
- 3 Your suggestion appears \_\_\_\_\_ logical; I agree with you.  
a) **is**                      b) **to be**                      c) **being**                      d) **to being**
- 4 She needn't \_\_\_\_\_ the things that are unnecessary.  
a) **buys**                      b) **to buy**                      c) **buy**                      d) **to buying**
- 5 I prefer reading \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
a) **to watching**                      b) **than watch**                      c) **to watch**                      d) **more than watch**
- 6 You must \_\_\_\_\_ using your mobile for a long time, it's harmful.  
a) **continue**                      b) **stop**                      c) **enjoy**                      d) **encourage**
- 7 I \_\_\_\_\_ her to use my dictionary.  
a) **made**                      b) **let**                      c) **allowed**                      d) **refused**
- 8 Heba: Let's go to the library. This means that Heba \_\_\_\_\_ to the library.  
a) **suggests going**                      b) **lets us go**                      c) **allows us to go**                      d) **refuses to go**
- 9 I got him to change his mind. This means that I \_\_\_\_\_ change his mind.  
a) **forced him to**                      b) **let him**                      c) **persuaded him to**                      d) **hoped he would**
- 10 My mother asked me to stop \_\_\_\_\_ bread because we needed it for lunch.  
a) **buy**                      b) **to buying**                      c) **buying**                      d) **to buy**
- 11 The burglar admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the lady's jewellery.  
a) **that he had stolen**                      b) **that he has stolen**                      c) **to steal**                      d) **to stealing**
- 12 I shouldn't have annoyed my brother. This means that I \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
a) **hoped to do**                      b) **regret doing**                      c) **regret to do**                      d) **was pleased to do**
- 13 I am sorry; I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ your book. I am going to return it tomorrow.  
a) **to bringing**                      b) **bringing**                      c) **to bring**                      d) **bring**
- 14 I promise \_\_\_\_\_ you overcome this problem.  
a) **I would help**                      b) **I will be helped**                      c) **to help**                      d) **help**
- 15 Why didn't you return the book you had borrowed? - Oh! I remember \_\_\_\_\_ it a week ago.  
a) **to returning**                      b) **return**                      c) **to return**                      d) **returning**
- 16 When I train, I follow the coach's advice; I \_\_\_\_\_ a break every 15 minutes to get some rest.  
a) **refuse to take**                      b) **avoid taking**                      c) **stop to take**                      d) **stop taking**
- 17 Because of the bad weather conditions, Egypt Air regrets \_\_\_\_\_ its flight to London.  
a) **to cancel**                      b) **canceling**                      c) **cancel**                      d) **to canceling**
- 18 I \_\_\_\_\_ eating late at night since it makes feel heavy in the morning.  
a) **forbid**                      b) **dislike**                      c) **enjoy**                      d) **hope**
- 19 She intended \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress for her birthday party.  
a) **will buy**                      b) **would buy**                      c) **to buy**                      d) **buy**
- 20 I \_\_\_\_\_ him to attend my sister's wedding.  
a) **decide**                      b) **hope**                      c) **made**                      d) **expect**
- 21 The convict \_\_\_\_\_ stealing the lady's money, so he was imprisoned.  
a) **denied**                      b) **admitted**                      c) **decided**                      d) **hoped**
- 22 I will start \_\_\_\_\_ my homework as soon as I have lunch.  
a) **doing**                      b) **to doing**                      c) **make**                      d) **making**



## Unit : 9

## Quantifiers

## محددات الكمية

## some / any

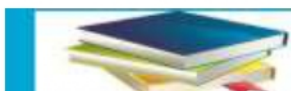
Some بعض	تستخدم some قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد ( اثبات / سؤال العرض / الطلب )	
	1 There are <b>some trees</b> . يوجد بعض الاشجار	اسم يعد
	2 There is <b>some sugar</b> . يوجد بعض السكر	اسم لا يعد
	3 Would you like <b>some coffee</b> ? هل تريد بعض القهوة	عرض
any أى	4 May I have <b>some</b> orange juice , please ? هل لي ببعض عصير البرتقال	طلب
	تستخدم any قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد ( استفهام / نفى )	
	5 Have you got <b>any</b> American friends ? هل لديك أي أصدقاء أمريكيين	استفهام
	6 Is there <b>any</b> salt in the soup ? هل يوجد أي ملح في الحساء	استفهام
	7 There aren't <b>any</b> flowers in this garden . لا يوجد أي زهور في هذه الحديقة	نفى
	تستخدم any مع كلمات دالة على النفي مثل hardly بالكاد / scarcely بالكاد / never	
	7 There is <b>hardly</b> any water in this pool . يوجد بالكاد أي ماء في هذا المسبح	

## a lot of / many / much

a lot of كثيرا	تستخدم a lot of قبل ( اسم يعد / اسم لا يعد ) في الإثبات	
	1 There are <b>a lot of people</b> in the market . يوجد الكثير من الناس في السوق	اسم يعد
	2 I have got <b>a lot of money</b> . لدى الكثير من المال	اسم لا يعد
many كثير / عديد	تستخدم many قبل ( اسم يعد ) في ( اثبات / سؤال / نفى )	
	3 Many tourists visit Luxor . كثير من السياح يزوروا الأقصر	اثبات
	4 Are there <b>many</b> cars on the road? كان يوجد العديد من السيارات على الطريق	استفهام
	5 How <b>many</b> eggs do you need for a cake ? كم عدد البيض تحتاج للكيكة	استفهام
much كثير	6 I haven't got <b>many</b> T-shirts . ليس لدي العديد من التيشيرتات	نفى
	تستخدم much قبل ( اسم لا يعد ) في ( اثبات / سؤال / نفى )	
	7 If I drink too <b>much</b> coffee, I can't sleep. إذا شربت الكثير من القهوة لا أستطيع النوم	اثبات
	8 How <b>much</b> money do you earn ? كم من المال تكسب	استفهام
	9 I don't earn <b>much</b> money . انا لا اكسب الكثير من المال	نفى

## few / a few

a few قليل (للعديد) ولكن كافى (اثبات)	1 There are <b>a few</b> eggs to make a cake . يوجد عدد قليل من البيض لصنع كعكة	
	2 A <b>few</b> people wanted to start their own company. أراد عدد قليل من الناس أن يبدأوا شركتهم الخاصة.	
few قليل (للعديد) غير كافى (اثبات)	( a few = a small number )	
	3 Few people understand how much work is involved in starting a company. قلة من الناس يفهمون مقدار العمل الذي ينطوي عليه تأسيس شركة.	
( few = a very small number or almost none )		



few books



a few books



little money



a little money

## Little / a little

a little قليل (للكمية) ولكن كافى	1 I spend <b>a little</b> time talking to my friends . أقضي القليل من الوقت في التحدث مع أصدقائي.	
	( a little = a small amount of something )	

**a little**

قليل (للكمية) غير كافي

② There's **little chance** that your idea will succeed.

هناك فرصة ضئيلة أن فكرتك ستنجح.

( a little = a very small amount of something )

**none (of)**تستخدم **none of** لتعني لا احد / لا شيء

None is used with countable and uncountable nouns to say that there's nothing:

① **None of the books** I ordered have arrived yet.. ( اسم جمع + )② **None of** us want to go to the cinema . ( ضمير مفعول + )**Every / Each****every / each** كل

1- تستخدم ( every / each ) مع اسم مفرد و يأتي معها فعل مفرد :

1- Every person has a role in society.

2- Each student wears a uniform

تشير ( each ) إلى اثنين أو أكثر

(in a group of two or more, considered separately)

( للإشارة الى كل فرد على حدة )

1- He carried a bag in **each** hand .2- Mum says that my brothers and I can **each** take a cake from the kitchen.

أمي تقول أنه يمكننا أنا وإخوتي أخذ كعكة من المطبخ . ( كل واحد على حدة )

**EVERY**

تشير ( every ) إلى ثلاثة أو أكثر

referring to all the members of a group of three or more

(الإشارة إلى جميع أعضاء مجموعة من ثلاثة أو أكثر)

**EACH**1- **Everyone** takes turns cooking dinner in the evenings.**Each** can also be used with plural nouns and pronouns but must be followed by 'of'.يمكن استخدام **each** مع الجمع والضمائر ولكن يجب أن يتبعها **'of'**لا يمكن استخدام **every** مع الجمع.1- **Each of the children** wants to win the prize.2- **Each of the cities** has pros and cons.

3- نستخدم ( each of ) مع اسم جمع

و يأتي معها غالبا فعل مفرد

1- **Each of these tourists** are from England .

4- يمكن أن تستخدم المحددات بعد ( each of )

2- تستخدم ( each of ) مع الضمائر :

■ **each of** + ضمير مفعول■ **each** + ضمير فاعل / مفعول ...4- **Each of us** has a mobile .2- We **each** play tennis .5- I gave **each** of them a kiss.3- I like them **each** .**time expressions (repeated actions)** مع **every** يمكن استخدام7- **Every** morning John goes jogging.6- This magazine is published **every** week.9- I get up at 6 o'clock **every** morning.8- There's a tram **every** ten minutes.I say goodbye to **all of the students** as they leave the class .= " **Goodbye students** "

(I just say goodbye once)

(قولت الى اللقاء فقط مرة واحدة)

I say goodbye to **each student** as they leave the class .= " **Goodbye Reham** " " **Goodbye Ali** " ...

(I say goodbye to each student

كل طالب على حدة)



## All / All of

① all / all of

كُلّ / جميع

All means the total number of people or things considered as a group.

(تعنى العدد الإجمالي للأشخاص أو الأشياء التي تعتبر مجموعة. (ثلاثة على الأقل)

All (of) + فعل جمع + اسم جمع (يعد)

1- All (of) my friends are helping me.

All (of) + فعل مفرد + اسم لا يعد

2- All (of) Mona's money is at home.

None

1- تستخدم (none) بمعنى (لا أحد من) وهي تعود على (اسم يعد / اسم لا يعد)

None of the books I ordered have arrived yet.

1 جملة نتيجة + that + صفة / ظرف + so جدا لدرجة أن

① Ola is so intelligent that she passed the exam easily.

② They walked so slowly that they missed the train.

2 جملة نتيجة + that + اسم مفرد يعد + صفة + such + a/an جدا لدرجة أن

① It was such a useful book that I read it twice.

② This is such an old tree that it is amazing it is still alive.

3 جملة نتيجة + that + صفة + اسم مفرد لا يعد/جمع + such جدا لدرجة أن

③ It is such expensive furniture that we can't buy it.

④ They are such nice neighbours that we all love them.

4 enough + to + inf + صفة / ظرف بدرجة كافية

① Hamdi is tall enough to be very good at basketball.

5 too + to + inf + صفة / ظرف جدا لدرجة أن لا (نفي)

① The coffee was too hot to drink. القهوة كانت ساخنة جدا للشرب

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1 He is very sad because \_\_\_\_\_ his money has been lost.

a) neither b) all c) each d) every

2 In exams, \_\_\_\_\_ student is given a question paper.

a) every b) all c) a few d) each of

3 Take care! The little child carried a glass bottle in \_\_\_\_\_ hand.

a) neither b) all c) every d) each

4 I have hardly \_\_\_\_\_ money left; I spent all of it on clothes.

a) no b) some c) any d) many

5 I have read \_\_\_\_\_ of your ideas and I like them all.

a) none b) some c) any d) much

6 \_\_\_\_\_ young people prefer to work in nearby places to their homes.

a) A lot of b) Lots c) A lot d) Every

## Unit : 10

## Deduction

## الاستنتاج

## Present المضارع

لا بد أن

**must +inf**

90-100 % sure

لا يمكن أن

**can't + inf**

90-100 % sure

ربما / قد

**may/might/could +inf**

30-50 % sure

1) He has an expensive car .  
He **must be** rich .

2) He is crying .  
He **can't be** happy .

3) He **may be** from  
England . But I'm not sure

- 1) He **is** Chinese . اعلم تماما انه من الصين  
2) He **must be** Chinese . استنتاج قوى  
3) He **might be** Chinese . استنتاج ضعيف

لاحظ الفرق فى المعنى

تدل التعبيرات التالية على استنتاج قوى ونستخدم معها **must** فى الاثبات و **can't** فى النفي

I feel sure	مؤكد أن	Surely	بالتأكيد	definitely	بالتأكيد
I feel certain	مؤكد أن	Certainly	بالتأكيد	impossible	مستحيل

تدل التعبيرات التالية على عدم التأكد ونستخدم معها **may / might / could**

I am not sure	لست متأكدا	Perhaps / maybe	ربما، يمكن	I don't know	أنا لا أعرف
I am not certain	لست متأكدا	I don't think	أنا لا أعتقد	It is possible / probable / likely	

## Past الماضى

**must have+pp**

90-100 % sure

**can't have + pp**

90-100 % sure

**may/might/could have +inf**

30-50 % sure

- 1) The football players look very sad. They **must have won** the match.  
2) The players are all very happy. They **can't have won** the match!

**can't / couldn't**

عندما تكون متأكدا من أنه ليس من الممكن أن شيئا ما حدث.

- 1) He **can't have known** that the pool closed at 7pm or he would be here by now.  
2) They **couldn't have arrived** before us because they didn't leave until 6pm.

## Advice &amp; Regret النصيحة والندم

1- تستخدم ( **should/shouldn't + inf** ) عادة للتعبير عن النصيحة :

→ You **should do** your homework . → You **shouldn't waste** your time

2- تستخدم **should (not) have + PP** . للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث أو شيء كان يجب أن لا يحدث وتفيد اللوم والندم :

→ You **should have done** your homework yesterday .



## Writing Skills مهارات الكتابة

### Pronouns الضمائر

ضمائر الانعكاس	ضمائر الملكية	صفات الملكية	ضمائر المفعول	ضمائر الفاعل
myself	mine	my	me	I انا
himself	his	his	him	He هو
herself	hers	her	her	She هي
itself	its	its	it	It هو
yourself / yourselves	yours	your	you	You أنت
themselves	theirs	their	them	They هم
Ourselves	ours	our	us	We نحن

## Conjunctions الروابط

هي عبارة عن كلمة تربط بين الكلمات أو عبارات أو جمل كاملة.

Although بالرغم من	نستخدم مع التناقض contrast
Though بالرغم من	+ sentence جملة كاملة
Even though بالرغم من	<p>1 Although he rich , he is unhappy . على الرغم من أنه غني ، إلا أنه غير سعيد .</p> <p>2 I love my job although it is very stressful . أنا أحب عملي على الرغم من أنه مرهق جدا .</p>
Despite بالرغم من	نستخدم مع التناقض contrast
Even though بالرغم من	+ noun / v+ing
	<p>3 Despite the long hours and hard work, the job is very rewarding .</p> <p>4 In spite of being rich , he is unhappy . فهو غير سعيد غنيا ، على الرغم من كونه غنيا .</p>
but ولكن	نستخدم مع التناقض contrast
However ومع ذلك	+ sentence جملة كاملة
	<p>5 He is short , but he plays basketball . هو قصير ، لكنه يلعب كرة السلة .</p> <p>6 I feel a bit tired. However, I can go out . أشعر بالتعب قليلا . ومع ذلك ، يمكنني الخروج .</p>
While بالرغم من	+ sentence جملة كاملة
	While I admire your courage, it's sometimes better not to get involved
بالرغم من	فعل + فاعل + however + صفة / ظرف

because لأن	نستخدم مع السبب cause
as لأن	+ sentence جملة كاملة
since لأن	We didn't enjoy the day because the weather was so awful.

because of بسبب	نستخدم مع السبب cause
due to بسبب	
owing to بسبب	+ n/ v+ing
on account of بسبب	Mohamed Elshenawy won't play the match due to his injury .
thanks to بفضل	محمد الشناوي لن يلعب المباراة بسبب إصابته

1. I couldn't open the door \_\_\_\_\_ it was locked . ( because / because of )
2. We didn't go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather . ( because / because of )

## تستخدم مع النتيجة result

so \_\_\_\_\_ لذلك  
that's why \_\_\_\_\_ لذلك السبب

+ sentence جملة كاملة

⑨ The weather was cold , so we didn't go to the beach .

كان الطقس بارداً ، لذلك لم نذهب إلى الشاطئ.

## Addition الإضافة

and	و	I kissed <b>and</b> hugged my grandmother. قنيت وعانقت جدتي
too	أيضا	"I love chocolate." "Me <b>too</b> ."
as well as	بالإضافة إلى	I want to visit Hani <b>as well as</b> Hamdi .
besides	إضافة إلى	Do you play any other sports <b>besides</b> football and basketball?
not only – but also	ليس فقط ولكن أيضا	He is <b>not only</b> a novelist <b>but also</b> a poet. <b>Not only</b> did he watch TV but he also played football.

to لى

purpose تستخدم مع الغرض

sentence +

in order to لى

+ inf

so as to لى

- 1) We go to the baker's **to** buy bread .
- 2) We go to the butcher's **in order to** buy meat .
- 3) We go to the pharmacy **so as to** buy medicine .

+ مضارع

so that لى

+ فاعل + can + inf

+ ماضى

+ فاعل + could + inf

- 4) We **go** to the baker's **so that we can** buy bread .
- 5) We **went** to the butcher's **so that we could** buy meat .

تستخدم الكلمات والعبارات الانتقالية لإظهار العلاقة بين جملتين أو فقرتين أهم الكلمات والتعبيرات الانتقالية:

## Addition العطف والإضافة

as well as	بالإضافة إلى	and	و /
in addition (to)	بالإضافة إلى	besides	بالإضافة لذلك
besides that	بالإضافة إلى	additionally	بالإضافة لذلك
moreover	علاوة على ذلك	furthermore	علاوة على ذلك

## Comparison المقارنة

also	أيضا	likewise	وبالمثل
as well	أيضا	similarly	بشكل مشابه
in the same manner	بنفس الكيفية	too	أيضا

## Contrast التناقض

although	بالرغم من	but / still	لكن
even though	بالرغم من	However	مع ذلك
Despite	بالرغم من	in contrast	على النقيض
in spite of	بالرغم من	Nevertheless	و مع ذلك
on the contrary	على النقيض	on the other hand	من الناحية الأخرى
though	بالرغم من	Yet	و مع ذلك



## السبب cause

because	لأن	because of	بسبب
as	لأن	due to	بسبب
since	لأن	owing to	بسبب
on account of ( the fact that)	بسبب	thanks to	بفضل

## النتيجة Result

so	لذلك	as a result	ونتيجة لذلك
Therefore	لذلك	consequently	ونتيجة لذلك
That's why	لذلك	thus	وبالتالي، وهكذا

## الختام Conclusion

all in all	في المجلد	to sum up	خلاصة القول
in conclusion	الخلاصة	to conclude	الخلاصة
in summary / to summarize	الخلاصة	Finally	أخيرا

## التسلسل الزمني Sequence

First / firstly	أولا	secondly	ثانياً	as soon as	بمجرد أن
then	ثم	Once	بمجرد أن	Later	فيما بعد
next	التالي	Before	قبل	Finally	أخيرا
Meanwhile	في تلك الأثناء	the moment	في اللحظة التي	subsequently	بعد ذلك / لاحقاً
Afterwards	وبعد ذلك	Immediately	فوراً	To summarize	خلاصة القول

In fact	في الحقيقة	To illustrate	لتوضيح
For instance / For example	على سبيل المثال	otherwise	خلاف ذلك
all in all	على وجه العموم	Accordingly	وفقاً لذلك
On the other hand	من جهة أخرى	On the whole	بوجه العموم
On balance	إذا نظرنا إلى الموضوع من كافة الجوانب	On a bigger scale	على نطاق أوسع

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- The dogs barked on seeing \_\_\_\_\_ on water.  
a) themselves      b) herself      c) himself      d) itself
- Not only \_\_\_\_\_ the reports, but he also leaked them to the press.  
a) he had stolen      c) he has stolen      d) does he steal
- Pollution has a serious effect on our health. However, a lot of people are still ignorant of the importance of keeping the environment clean. This shows \_\_\_\_\_ in ideas  
a) addition      b) contrast      c) possibility      d) reason
- I like reading short stories. Moreover, I am fond of writing poetry. This shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) reason      b) cause      c) addition      d) contrast
- Which expressions can you not use to start your final paragraph in an essay?  
a) To sum up      b) In conclusion      c) To conclude      d) Firstly
- Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay? There is more than one answer.  
a) In conclusion, Lastly, In summary      b) On the one hand, On the other hand  
c) However, In contrast, Nevertheless      d) Firstly, Secondly, Finally
- Coronavirus pandemic is still spreading. However, a lot of people don't care much about this danger. The second sentence shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) addition      b) cause      c) result      d) contrast

- 8 Which of the following can't express contrast?  
a) **although** b) **but** c) **despite the fact that** d) **in addition to**
- 9 Which of the following can be used to show reason?  
a) **As a result** b) **Regardless of** c) **Due to** d) **Moreover**
- 10 Which of the following transitions shows cause?  
a) **however** b) **firstly** c) **therefore** d) **due to**
- 11 Which of the following means in general?  
a) **On the other hand** b) **On balance** c) **On the whole** d) **On a bigger scale**
- 12 My father likes classical music. – I, on \_\_\_\_\_, like jazz.  
a) **the one hand** b) **the other hand** c) **balance** d) **duty**
- 13 I invited 300 people to my sister's wedding. The party was on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **the whole** b) **balance** c) **the other hand** d) **a large scale**
- 14 We considered all factors; \_\_\_\_\_ the project has achieved high profits.  
a) **on demand** b) **on the one hand** c) **on balance** d) **on the other hand**
- 15 Reading widens our horizons. Moreover, it enriches our culture. Moreover, here Shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **addition** b) **contrast** c) **reason** d) **cause**
- 16 Which of the following doesn't express contrast?  
a) **He contacts us although he is busy.** b) **He is busy, so he can't contact us.**  
c) **He is busy, but he contacts us.** d) **Despite being busy, he contacts us.**
- 17 It's nice that cats usually clean \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **ourselves** b) **herself** c) **themselves** d) **itself**
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_ practising a lot of sport, he also likes reading. Which of the following completes the sentence, showing addition?  
a) **Despite** b) **As well as** c) **Regardless of** d) **Because of**
- 19 Which of the following is used to reflect contrast?  
a) Ahmad doesn't read stories because he is busy. b) In addition to reading, I like swimming.  
c) While Ahmad likes reading, I prefer swimming. d) Amir, as well as Ahmad, like reading.
- 20 \_\_\_\_\_, we can say that studying in the morning appears to be the most beneficial time to study. This was confirmed by experts through their approved research.  
a) **In doubt** b) **In conclusion** c) **In turn** d) **In vain**
- 21 Do you play any other sports besides basketball? Besides here shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **contrast** b) **addition** c) **condition** d) **reason**
- 22 We use "\_\_\_\_\_." when we want to introduce the summary.  
a) **first of all** b) **not at all** c) **above all** d) **all in all**
- 23 Furthermore, it analyses and observes our surroundings in order to deliver information in the form of news. In this sentence, "Furthermore" shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) **addition** b) **contrast** c) **cause** d) **contrast**
- 24 Which of the following can't be used to show contrast?  
a) **because** b) **although** c) **in spite of** d) **despite**
- 25 On the whole, technology is a double-edged weapon. "On the whole" is similar in meaning to "...".  
a) **on purpose** b) **on duty** c) **in general** d) **in particular**
- 26 Which of these transitions is used to show the result of something:  
a) **Personally,** b) **Whilst** c) **Due to** d) **Consequently,**
- 27 Everyone has ..... own dreams in life.  
a) **his** b) **her** c) **theirs** d) **their**



## علامات الترقيم Punctuation

علامات الترقيم هي علامات ورموز متفق عليها توضع في النص المكتوب بهدف تنظيمه وتيسير قراءته وفهمه.

Period/ Full stop	( . )	النقطة
Exclamation	( ! )	علامة التعجب
Question mark	( ? )	علامة الاستفهام
Comma	( , )	الفاصلة
Semicolon	( ; )	الفاصلة المنقوطة
Colon	( : )	النقطتين
Apostrophe	( ' )	الفاصلة العليا
Hyphen	( - )	الواصلة
quotation marks	( " " )	علامات التنصيص / الاقتباس

## الحروف الكبيرة Capital letters

(1) أول الجملة سواء خبرية أو استفهامية أو أمرية

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>→ My name is Reham .</p> <p>→ Where do you live ? → Have you got a car ?</p> <p>→ Open the window .</p> | <p>خبرية</p> <p>استفهامية</p> <p>امر</p> |
|--|--|

(2) في بداية الجملة الموجودة بين علامات التنصيص في الكلام الغير مباشر أو جملة مقتبسة.

- Seham said , " My father has bought a new car . "

(3) ضمير المتكلم ( I ) سواء كان موقعه في أول الكلام أو وسطه أو نهايته.

- I come from Egypt .

(4) أول حرف في أسماء الأشخاص:

- I met Reham while I was going to school .

(5) في أول حرف في أسماء الدول والعواصم والمدن والعناوين والمناطق الجغرافية :

- I come from Egypt. / → I live in Cairo .
- Luxor is famous for temples . / → I live at 15 Tahrir Street , Aswan .
- the Middle East

(6) في أول حرف في أسماء البحار والبحيرات والمحيطات والأنهار والقارات والجبال والجزر:

- Africa → the Red Sea → the Amazon → the Pacific Ocean → Everest → Lake Nasser

(7) أول حرف في أسماء الأعلام:

- We visited the Cairo Tower last week.

(8) أول حرف في أسماء الجنسيات / الديانة / العرق :

- Salah is Egyptian . / → Ali Maâloul is Tunisian .
- Islam / Muslim → Christianity / Christian → Judaism / Jewish / يهودي
- African / Asian

(9) اللغات

- English → Arabic → Japanese → German → Portuguese

(10) أيام الأسبوع و شهور السنة .

- We don't go to school on Friday .
- I was born in August .

(11) الألقاب التى بعدها اسم الشخص

→ Mr ( Samy ) → Miss → Mrs → Ms → Dr

(12) احد القاب العائلة Family Titles

→ Can I go to the party with you , Mom ?  
→ I want some money , Dad ?

(13) فى الاختصارات / اختصار الحروف الاولى Acronyms / اختصار كلمة abbreviations

→ TV → CD → OK → WHO → NASA ناسا منظمة الصحة العالمية

(14) أسماء الافلام والمسرحيات و الكتب والصحف و المجلات .

→ King Kong → King Lear → Animal's Farm → Family Life اسم مجلة

**النقطة : ( . ) The period / full stop**

→ My name is Reham .	فى نهاية جملة خبرية
→ Open the window .	فى نهاية جملة امرية
→ The band travelled around UK and USA last year . ✓	فى نهاية الاختصارات
→ The band travelled around U.K. and U.S.A. last year. ✓	

**علامة الاستفهام ( ? ) The question mark**

تستخدم فى نهاية السؤال الذى يبدأ بأداة استفهام مثل:

- What, Where, When, Why, Which, Who, Whom, Whose, How

→ What's your name ?

و فى نهاية الاستفهام الذى يبدأ فعل مساعد أو ناقص مثل:

- Is, Are, Was, Were - Do, Does, Did - Have, Has, Had - Can, Could, will, would, may, might ...

→ Can you swim ?

بعد السؤال المزيل

→ London is the capital of England , isn't it ?

**الفاصلة السفلى ( , ) The comma**

وتستخدم الفاصلة السفلى فى الحالات التالية:

- 1- بعد كلمة (please) إذا جاءت فى أول الجملة وقبلها إذا جاء فى آخر الجملة:  
→ Please, open the window. - Open the window, please.
- 2- بعد المخاطب إذا جاءت فى أول الجملة وقبل المخاطب إذا جاء فى آخر الجملة:  
→ Mahmoud , I need your calculator . → I need your calculator , Mahmoud .
- 3- بعد ظروف الزمان إذا جاءت فى أول الجملة:  
Tomorrow , / Yesterday , / Last week , / Next month , / Two days ago , etc .  
→ Yesterday, I played football . → Tomorrow , I will go shopping .
- 5- بعد مفردات القوائم التى تضم أكثر من اثنين كبديل لـ (and) على أن توضع (and) بين اخر اثنين فقط:  
→ I usually eat jam , eggs , honey and bread for breakfast .
- 6- قبل السؤال الذيل:  
→ You are from London , aren't you?

**تستخدم ( , ) بعد عبارات الموافقة والرفض والاستئذان :**→ Yes , → No , → excuse me , → sure , → sorry , → well ,  
Yes, I like tea . No , I don't live in Cairo .



تستخدم ( , ) قبل الروابط التالية :

- We ran after him, **but** he escaped.
- The tongue is not made of steel, **yet** it cuts.
- We were late, **so** we missed the bus ..

تستخدم ( , ) لتفصل بين (الأجزاء المستقلة للجملة) التي تبدأ بالروابط التالية :

- after → as soon as → before → by the time → while → when
- although → in spite of → since → if → unless
- After I had finished my work, I went to the club.

استخدم ( , ) لتفصل بين الأجزاء المستقلة للجملة التي تبدأ بعبارات اسم الفعل (ing) واسم المفعول To + inf: والصيغة المصرية (P.P.)

- Having done enough revision, he was sure to pass the exam.

تستخدم ( , ) قبل الجزء الأخير من الجملة الذي يعبر عن شيء من التناقض:

- I think this person is ignorant, not stupid.

و تستخدم ( , ) بعد الظروف التي تأتي في بداية الجملة وتؤثر على المعنى بالكامل مثل:

- Fortunately → Unfortunately → Luckily → Finally,
- Fortunately, we got home before it started to rain.

→ I live in Kom Ombo, Aswan.

→ I was born on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 1996.

تستخدم ( , ) لفصل أجزاء العناوين:

تستخدم ( , ) لفصل أجزاء التاريخ

تستخدم ( , ) لفصل العبارة الاعتراضية

- Pitso Mosimane, who was South African, was born in 1964.

### الفاصلة العليا: ( ' ) The apostrophe

وتستخدم الفاصلة العليا في الحالات التالية:  
1 - كبديل للحرف الناقص في الاختصارات والنفي:

بدون اختصار	اختصار
I am	I'm
he is, it is, there is, Ahmed is, who is	he's, she's, it's, there's, Ahmed's, who's
he has	he's
you are, they are, we are	you're, they're, we're
is not, has not, had not, do not, would not, cannot	Isn't, hasn't, hadn't, don't, wouldn't, can't
I will, you will, she will, we will, they will	I'll, you'll, she'll, we'll, they'll
I would, you would, he would, we would	I'd, you'd, he'd, we'd
I have, you have, we have, they have	I've, you've, we've, they've

### 2- صيغة الملكية (s) Possession

الفاصلة العليا قبل (s) الخاصة بالملكية في حالة المفرد وبعد (s) الجمع في حالة الجمع:

- The boy's room      حجره الولد      → The boys' room      حجره الأولاد

- I'm going to visit my parents' house.

- The children's room.      إذا كان الاسم جمع ولكن لا ينتهي بالحرف s، نقوم بإضافة s' إلى نهايته مثل

- Ali and Heba's car is new.      إذا كان شخصان يملكان نفس الشيء أو الشخص، نقوم بإضافة s' إلى آخر اسم مثل

- Ali's and Hani's cars are new.      إذا كان شخصان يملكان أشياء أو أشخاص منفصلين، نقوم بإضافة s' إلى كل اسم مثل

**Exclamation mark ( ! ) : علامة التعجب**

تُستخدَم علامة التعجب للتعبير عن الغضب أو الدهشة أو المفاجأة أو لتأكيد عبارة أو تعليق صغير. تُستخدَم علامات التعجب بشكل محدود سواء في الكتابات العادية أو المهنية.

→ Help! Help!	→ Get out !	→ Look out!
→ That's fantastic!	→ What a nice dress !	→ Good heavens
→ Wow!	→ What a beautiful day!	→ Oh, my God!

**colon ( : ) النقطتان**

تستخدم النقطتان قبل الفوائم ( lists )

→ He speaks three languages : English , French and German .

→ You have two choices: finish the work today or lose the contract.

لديك خياران: إنهاء العمل اليوم أو فقدان العقد.

→ You need these items for the day trip: a notebook, a pen and a packed lunch .

ستحتاج إلى هذه الأغراض من أجل الرحلة اليوم: دفتر الملاحظات، قلم، ووجبة غداء مجهزة مسبقاً.

→ We need the following ingredients to make the cake: eggs, flour, sugar and butter.

سنحتاج إلى المكونات التالية لصنع الكعكة: البيض، الطحين، السكر والزبدة.

تستخدم النقطتان بين الجمل / العبارات المستقلة independent clauses عندما توضح الثانية الأولى .

→ I have little time to learn Spanish : my new job starts in five weeks.

للتعبير عن النسبة ( proportion ):

→ The ratio of Ahli fans to Zamalek fans is 2 : 1

→ The train leaves at 10:15 .

في الفصل الساعة عن الدقائق

**semi - colon ( ; ) الفاصلة المنقوطة**

وتستخدم الفاصلة المنقوطة في حالتين هما الربط جملتين كاملتين في جملة واحدة دون استخدام كلمات وعبارات الربط:

→ I opened the door; it was cold outside.

→ My daughter is a teacher; my son is a doctor.

لإضافة تفاصيل لعناصر القائمة:

→ I bought shiny, ripe apples; small, sweet, juicy grapes; and bananas .

**speech marks ( " " ) : علامات التنصيص**

وتستخدم علامات التنصيص ليوضح بينهما نص الكلام المباشر :

→ Eman said , " I am going to clean my room . "

**Hyphen ( - ) : الشرطة**

وتستخدم الشرطة لربط أجزاء الكلمات المركبة مثل

→ five-star hotel → twenty-five → co-operation → My eight-year-old boy loves reading.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 A colon ( : ) can be used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) end a sentence      b) show explanation      c) express a result      d) express exclamation
- 2 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?  
a) What a nice day!      b) What a nice day.      c) What a nice day,      d) What a nice day?
- 3 Which of these is used to convey proportions?  
a) Semicolon      b) Hyphen      c) Colon      d) Comma
- 4 Try to keep your car clean and well maintained; it will sell more easily.  
We use semi-colons instead of full stops to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) show exclamation.      b) introduce unexpected events.



c) separate two main clauses.

d) compare two main clauses.

5 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) The teacher said, You must follow school rules, Hatem."
- b) The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem".
- c) The teacher said "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
- d) The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem."

6 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?
- b) Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, ali?
- c) Ayman said, Where did you spend your holiday, Ali.
- d) Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?"

7 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- a) Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part time accountant.
- b) Adel, who lives in Aswan is a part-time accountant.
- c) Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
- d) Adel who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.

8 Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

- a) What amazing news, The police have found Uncle Adel's car.
- b) What amazing news! The police have found Uncle Adels' car.
- c) What amazing news! the police have found Uncle Adel's car.
- d) What amazing news! The police have found Uncle Adel's car.

9 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?

- a) Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology, chemistry German and physics.
- b) Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic English, biology, chemistry, German and physics
- c) Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
- d) Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology chemistry, German and physics.

10 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) Did you know that our neighbour s son had returned from London on Wednesday, Dalia
- b) Did you know that our neighbour s son had returned from London on wednesday, Dalia?
- c) Did you know that our neighbour's son had returned from London on Wednesday, Dalia?
- d) Did you know that our neighbour's son had returned from London on wednesday Dalia?

11 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) I can't tell you now. However, everything will be explained tomorrow evening.
- b) I can't tell you now. however, everything will be explained tomorrow evening
- c) I can t tell you now, However, everything will be explained tomorrow evening.
- d) I can t tell you now. However everything will be explained tomorrow evening.

12 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- a) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim
- b) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months Hatim?
- c) Did you know that I d been working from home for two months, Hatim?
- d) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim?

## The Paragraph الفقرة الإنشائية

A paragraph is a series of sentences that talk about a specific subject.

هي مجموعة من الجمل التي تتحدث عن موضوع محدد .

A **paragraph** usually consists of five sentences: the topic sentence, three supporting sentences, and a concluding sentence.

تتكون الفقرة عادة من خمس جمل: الجملة الافتتاحية ، وثلاث جمل داعمة ، وجملة ختامية.

Paragraph الفترة	<b>Introduction</b> المقدمة	The <b>Topic sentence</b> is often the first sentence of a paragraph. It states the main idea of the paragraph. وهي توضح الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة.
	<b>Body</b> الموضوع	The supporting sentences explain more about the topic sentence. تشرح الجمل الداعمة المزيد عن الجملة الافتتاحية.
	<b>Conclusion</b> الخاتمة	The <b>conclusion</b> is the last sentence in your paragraph. الخاتمة هي الجملة الأخيرة في فقرتك.

A topic sentence

جملة الموضوع

is typically the first sentence of a paragraph, and it introduces the subject of a paragraph . The rest of the paragraph will include supporting sentences with examples and evidence to support the main point.

## Types of a paragraph أنواع الفقرة

<b>Descriptive Paragraph</b> الفترة الإنشائية الوصفية	→ describes the topic	هذا النوع من الفقرات الإنشائية يصف الموضوع
<b>Narrative Paragraph</b> الفترة الإنشائية الروائية	→ narrates a story.	هذا النوع من الفقرات الإنشائية يروي قصة
<b>Expository Paragraph</b> الفترة الإنشائية التفسيرية	→ defines something or gives instructions.	تعرف شيئا ما أو تعطي تعليمات،
<b>Persuasive Paragraph</b> الفترة الإنشائية الإقناعية	→ tries to convince the reader that a particular point of view is worthy of consideration.	تحاول إقناع القارئ بأن وجهة نظر معينة تستحق النظر فيها.

## The Essay المقال

An essay is a short piece of writing on a particular subject (single subject)

المقال هو عمل كتابي صغير حول موضوع معين (موضوع واحد)

What are the main parts of an essay? ما هي الأجزاء الرئيسية للمقال

### Introduction مقدمة

This is where you introduce the topic. هذا هو المكان الذي تقدم فيه الموضوع

### Body بنية

Explain, illustrate, discuss, or provide evidence to support the main idea (thesis) of the essay: شرح أو توضيح أو مناقشة أو تقديم أدلة تدعم الفكرة الرئيسية (أطروحة) المقال

### conclusion ( Closing خاتمة )

you summarize the points you made and bring your argument to its logical conclusion. أنت تلخص النقاط التي قدمتها وتوصلت بحجتك إلى نهايتها المنطقية.



## Types of Essay

### ① Narrative قصصي

is a form of academic writing that aims to tell a story.

### ② Descriptive وصفى

is an essay in which you describe a single event or subject using sensory details such as sight, smell, sound, touch, and taste.

### ③ Expository تفسيري

is a form of structured academic writing that uses factual evidence to explain or investigate a specific topic

### ④ Persuasive or argumentative إقناعي

uses evidence and facts to support the claim it's making. Its purpose is to persuade the reader to agree with the argument being made.

### A hook

is an opening statement (which is usually the first sentence) in an essay that attempts to grab the reader's attention so that they want to read on.

## E-mail الإيميل

	Formal الرسمي	Informal الغير رسمي
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ an email to a customer إيميل إلى عميل</li> <li>→ a job application طلب وظيفة</li> <li>→ to your manager لمديرك</li> <li>→ a complaint to a shop شكوى إلى متجر</li> <li>→ from one company to another company</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ a birthday greeting to a friend</li> <li>→ a social invitation to a friend</li> <li>→ to a family member</li> </ul>
Salutation greeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Dear + title + name</li> <li>→ Dear sir,</li> <li>→ Dear Sir or Madam,</li> <li>→ Dear Mr Salem , / Dear Mrs Suzan ,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Dear Abeer ,</li> <li>→ Hi Abeer ,</li> <li>→ Hello Abeer ,</li> <li>→ Hey Abeer</li> </ul>
Sign-off الإهداء	Best wishes Regards / Thank you / Yours faithfully / Yours Sincerely / المخلص مصطلح تختتم به الرسائل عادة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Best wishes أطيب الأمنيات</li> <li>→ Bye / See you later / Talk to you later!</li> </ul>

### Very important signposting words / phrases:

كلمات وعبارات ارشادية هامة جدا

Function	Example
Introducing the topic of the lecture	The topic (subject) of today's lecture is ..... The purpose of today's lecture is .....
Explaining the lecture structure (sections / subtopics)	In today's lecture I'm going to cover three points. First we'll look at .... Then we'll go on to ... And finally I'll ...
Introducing the first section	Let's start by talking about ..... / To begin, ... / Firstly,...
Finishing a section	We've looked at ..... / I've talked about .....
Starting a new section	Let's move on to (turn to) ..... / The next (second) .....
Summing up	To sum up, .... / In conclusion, .... / To summarise, ...

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 When you write an essay or paragraph, you start with a/an \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.  
a) closing                      b) introduction                      c) conclusion                      d) ending
- 2 Which of the following can be used in a formal email?  
a) Bye                      b) Dear friend                      c) Yours sincerely                      d) Love from
- 3 Which option is not a good way to finish an email to a close friend?  
a) See you soon                      b) Yours sincerely                      c) Goodbye                      d) All the best
- 4 A /An \_\_\_\_\_ essay tells a story .  
a) argumentative                      b) descriptive                      c) expository                      d) narrative
- 5 A /An \_\_\_\_\_ essay uses the five senses (touch, smell, taste, sound, sight) to enhance the imagery of the setting .  
a) narrative                      b) argumentative                      c) expository                      d) descriptive
- 6 What can you use when writing an email to a friend?  
a) contractions                      b) full forms                      c) passive voice                      d) direct speech
- 7 In an informal email, you can conclude with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Bye                      b) See you later                      c) a and b                      d) Yours sincerely
- 8 Which expressions can you not use to start your final paragraph in an essay?  
a) To sum up                      b) In conclusion                      c) To conclude                      d) Firstly
- 9 A/an \_\_\_\_\_ essay is a form of academic writing which is built around a detailed description of a person, building, place, situation, etc.  
a) narrative                      b) descriptive                      c) argumentative                      d) formal
- 10 The purpose of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ essay is to describe your point of focus in a vivid and particular manner, so that readers can easily picture the described object, person, or state in their mind.  
a) narrative                      b) formal                      c) argumentative                      d) descriptive
- 11 A/An \_\_\_\_\_ essay depends on opinions and emotions.  
a) argumentative                      b) narrative                      c) persuasive                      d) descriptive
- 12 You can use this expression to say goodbye at the end of an email to a good friend:  
a) Kind regards                      b) I enjoyed reading your email  
c) All the best                      d) It's great to hear from you
- 13 When starting an email to a friend, it is a good idea to ...  
a) say that you will write to them soon.                      b) ask about their school friends.  
c) give the necessary information they are looking for.  
d) ask how they are and tell them something about you.
- 14 Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay? There is more than one answer.  
a) In conclusion, Lastly, In summary                      b) On the one hand, On the other hand  
c) However, In contrast, Nevertheless                      d) Firstly, Secondly, Finally
- 15 Last but not least we should do our best to spread awareness concerning the importance of this topic to achieve progress and welfare to our dear country, Egypt. This sentence can be considered a/an ..... to an essay.  
a) start                      b) introduction                      c) body                      d) conclusion
- 16 The following is part of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ essay.  
a) descriptive                      b) narrative                      c) persuasive                      d) argumentative

Learning Something new can be a scary experience. One of the worst experiences of my life was learning how to swim. However, I decided that swimming was an important skill to acquire and practise. I thought that learning to swim could make me physically stronger. I felt that would help me be more confident. On the first day of learning how to swim, I felt nervous. Yet, I was



# الترجمة Translation

كلمات هامة

agriculture	الزراعة	industry	الصناعة	progress	التقدم
bullying	التنمر	knowledge	المعرفة	prosperity	الازدهار
cooperation	التعاون	love	الحب	sacrifice	التضحية
determination	عزيمة	loyalty	الولاء	stability	الاستقرار
enthusiasm	حماس	patience	الصبر	success	النجاح
friendship	الصداقة	peace	السلام	terrorism	الإرهاب
generosity	الكرم	war	الحرب	tolerance	التسامح
global warming	الاحتباس الحرارى	pollution	التلوث	tourism	السياحة
illiteracy	الأمية	production	الإنتاج	social media	وسائل التواصل
advertisements	إعلانات	civilization	الحضارة	government	الحكومة
investment	الاستثمار	reclaim	يستصلح	recycle	يعيد تصنيع

## expressions

..is a double-edged weapon	إنه سلاح ذو حدين	Decent Life Initiative	مبادرة حياة كريمة
a rise in prices	ارتفاع الأسعار	social networking sites	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
build factories	نبني المصانع	We should encourage ...	يجب أن نشجع ..
do / cause damage to health	يلحق الضرر بـ	aspire	يسعى إلي - يصبو إلي
do our best	نبدل قصارى جهدنا	assure	يؤكد
Egypt enjoys( fine weather).	تتمتع مصر بـ	economic problems	مشكلات اقتصادية
have some disadvantages	له بعض العيوب	consumption	الاستهلاك
have a lot of advantages	له كثير من المميزات	current events	الأحداث الجارية
hinder development	يعوق التنمية	Innovation	الابتكار
improve our economy	نحسن من اقتصادنا	do without	يستغني عن
in all fields..	في كل المجالات	facilities	تسهيلات - مرافق
increase production	نزيد من الإنتاج	globalization	العولمة
invade the desert	نغزو الصحراء	hard currency	العملة الصعبة
It's important to..	من الضروري ..	chief / main	أساسي - رئيسي
make achievements	يحقق إنجازات	in addition to	بالإضافة إلي
make advances in ..	يحقق تقدم فى ..	infectious diseases	أمراض معدية
make good use of	يحسن استغلال	is considered	يعتبر
money is a mixed-blessing .	المال نعمة ونقمة	put an end to	يضع نهاية لـ
play an important part in...	يلعب دور هام فى ..	rationalize / reduce	يرشد/يقلل
Pollution threatens our life	التلوث يهدد حياتنا	job opportunities	فرص العمل
reduce pollution	نقلل من التلوث	lead a happy life	يحيي حياة سعيدة
social problem	مشكلات اجتماعية	mass media	وسائل الاعلام
solve the problem of ..	حل مشكلة ..	means of transport	وسائل النقل
The state gives great interest to .....	تهتم الدولة بـ....	national income	الدخل القومي
the cost of living	تكاليف المعيشة	on the other hand	من الناحية الأخرى
the housing problem	مشكلة الإسكان	over population	الانفجار السكاني
the problem of overpopulation	مشكلة الانفجار السكاني	private sector	القطاع الخاص
the problem of pollution	مشكلة التلوث	rationalize (water)	يرشد ( المياه)

Secondary 3		Exam Night Revision		2022	الصف الثالث الثانوى
the problem of unemployment	مشكلة البطالة	on social media	على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي		
to achieve progress	لتحقيق التقدم	reform education	إصلاح – يصلح ( التعليم )		
to achieve your ambition	لتحقيق طموحك	rise of prices	ارتفاع الأسعار		
We hope that love prevail..	نأمل أن يسود الحب	taking drugs	يتعاطي المخدرات		
we should cooperate with.	ينبغي أن نتعاون مع ..	the ministry of education	وزارة التعليم		

### Choose the correct translation:

1) تسعى الحكومة للتحكم فى الأسعار بشتى الطرق ، فهي تفرض عقوبات صارمة ضد التجار الجشعين الذين يحتكرون السلع الاستهلاكية و البضائع الأساسية ليرفعوا أسعارها و يحققوا مكاسب غير مشروعة .

- a) The government hopes to control prices by various means. It will impose severe penalties against rich merchants who buy consumer goods and basic commodities in order to raise their prices and achieve illegal gains.
- b) The government seeks to control prices by various means. It tries severe penalties against greedy merchants who monopolise consumer goods and basic commodities in order to control their prices and achieve illegal gains.
- c) The government seeks to control prices through various means. It imposes severe penalties against greedy merchants who monopolise consumer goods and basic commodities in order to raise their prices and achieve illegal profits.
- d) The government seeks to decrease prices through various means. It imposes severe penalties against greedy merchants who monopolise consumer goods and basic commodities in order to raise their prices and achieve quick profits.

2) تهدف مبادرة حياة كريمة إلى التخفيف عن كاهل المواطنين بالمجتمعات الأكثر احتياجا فى الريف والمناطق العشوائية فى الحضر، وتسعى هذه المبادرة لضمان حياة كريمة لتلك الفئة وتحسين ظروف معيشتهم .

- A. The “Haya Karima” initiative hopes to alleviate burdens off citizens in the neediest communities in Upper Egypt and urban slums. This initiative seeks to ensure a dignified life for this category and to improve their living conditions.
- B. The “Haya Karima” initiative aims to alleviate burdens off employees in the neediest communities in the countryside and urban slums. This initiative is adopted to ensure a dignified life for this category and to improve their living conditions.
- C. The “Haya Karima” initiative aims to alleviate burdens off citizens in the neediest communities in the countryside and urban slums. This initiative seeks to ensure a dignified life for this category and improve their living conditions.
- D. The “Haya Karima” initiative aims to alleviate burdens off citizens in the neediest communities in the countryside and urban slums. This initiative is adopted to provide a dignified life for this category and remove their living conditions.



**59. Choose the correct translation:**

(3) يجب أن نُشجع الاعمال الدرامية التي تظهر الجهود المخلصة للقيادة السياسية لحماية البلاد من شتى المخاطر و ذلك لدعم الاستقرار و لنشر الوعي القومى لدى الشعب المصرى .

- a) We must encourage dramas that show the efforts exerted by the political leadership to protect the country from different dangers so we could support stability and spread national awareness among the Egyptian people.
- b) We must encourage dramas that show the sincere efforts of the political leadership to protect the country from various dangers so we can support stability and spread national awareness among the Egyptian people.
- c) We must encourage dramas that show the sincere efforts of the political leadership to protect the country against enemies. Thus, we can support stability and spread national awareness among the Egyptian people.
- d) We must encourage dramas that show the sincere efforts of the political leadership to protect the country from different dangers, so that we can support stability and increase national income among the Egyptian people.

(4) البطالة مشكلة كبيرة يعاني منها معظم الخريجين فى كل أنحاء العالم ، لذا يجب على الشباب قبول العمل فى أى مكان مناسب سواء فى الحكومة أو القطاع العام أو الخاص .

- a) Unemployment is a major problem that most graduates all over the world suffer from, so young people must accept work in any suitable place, whether abroad, the public sector, or the private sector.
- b) Unemployment is a major problem that most graduates all over the world suffer from, so young people must accept work in any suitable place, whether in the government, the public sector, or the private sector.
- c) Unemployment is a major problem that most employees suffer from all over the world, so young people must accept work in any suitable place, whether in the government, public or private sector.
- d) Unemployment is a major problem that most graduates fight all over the world, so young people must accept work in any suitable place, whether in the government, the public sector, or the private sector.

5) It is a national duty for everyone in the society to share in the development of our country in all fields. Therefore, we should all perfect any work we do.

- a) إنه لواجب شخصي على كل فرد في المجتمع أن يشارك في تنمية بلدنا في جميع المجالات. لذلك، يجب أن نلعب جميعاً دوراً في زيادة الإنتاج المحلي.
- b) إنه واجب وطني على كل فرد في المجتمع أن يشارك في تنمية بلده في جميع المجالات. نتيجة لذلك، يجب أن نلعب جميعاً دوراً في إتقان أي عمل نقوم به.
- c) إنه لواجب وطني على كل فرد في المجتمع أن يشارك في تنمية بلدنا في جميع المجالات. لذلك، يجب علينا جميعاً أن نتقن أي عمل نقوم به.
- d) إنه واجب وطني على كل فرد في الحي أن يشارك في تنمية بلدنا في جميع المجالات. نتيجة لذلك، يجب أن نلعب جميعاً دوراً رفيع مستوى المعيشة.

## Conjunctions &amp; pronouns

1	a)	themselves
2	b)	did he steal
3	b)	contrast
4	c)	addition
5	d)	Firstly
6	d)	Firstly, Secondly, Finally
7	d)	contrast
8	d)	in addition to
9	a)	As a result
10	d)	due to
11	c)	On the whole
12	b)	the other hand
13	d)	a large scale
14	c)	on balance
15	a)	addition
16	b)	He is busy, so he can't contact us.
17	c)	themselves
18	b)	As well as
19	c)	While Ahmad likes reading, I prefer swimming.
20	b)	In conclusion
21	b)	addition
22	a)	first of all
23	a)	addition
24	a)	because
25	c)	in general
26	d)	Consequently,
27	c)	theirs

## Punctuation علامات الترقيم

1	b)	show explanation
2	a)	What a nice day!
3	c)	Colon
4	c)	separate two main clauses.
5	d)	The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
6	d)	Ayman said, "Where did you spend your holiday, Ali?"
7	c)	Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
8	d)	What amazing news! The police have found Uncle Adel's car.
9	c)	Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology



- 10 c) Did you know that our neighbour's son had returned from London
- 11 a) I can't tell you now. However, everything will be explained tomorrow evening.
- 12 d) Did you know that I'd been working from home for two months, Hatim?
- 13 c) Amani said, "What a wonderful surprise! It's nice to see you here, Adel."
- 14 d) Tamer, have you read Great Expectations by Charles Dickens?
- 15 a) "He's coming home late tonight," my father said.
- 16 c) Wael, did you realise why I was angry with Gamal's brother?
- 17 d) I won't tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
- 18 c) There are three main clues to the crime: the need for money, the previous
- 19 c) My friend said, "Have you read Oliver Twist, Rami?"
- 20 d) Do you have sugar-free cookies, Huda?
- 21 b) "Look out! There's a car behind you, Tamer!" Amani yelled.
- 22 c) "I'm visiting you tonight," my friend said.
- 23 b) You've to improve your English: it's a widely-spoken language.
- 24 c) Rami, it will be nice to see you again at my sister's wedding party next
- 25 d) Her son, Jack Jones Jr., was born on Nov. 6, 2010.
- 26 c) "I haven't put those shelves up yet," said Walid.
- 27 b) You don't know your 20-year-old neighbour well, do you?
- 28 d) What! I can't believe you did this to your brother's friend!
- 29 c) I said to Eman, "Don't waste your time watching too much television, Eman".
- 30 b) Sami is a thirty year old employee.
- 31 c) Why are you making so much noise Sherif?
- 32 c) Be quiet, please.

## Essay , Paragraph , E-mai

- 1 b) introduction
- 2 c) Yours sincerely
- 3 b) Yours sincerely
- 4 d) narrative
- 5 d) descriptive
- 6 a) contractions
- 7 c) a and b
- 8 d) Firstly
- 9 b) descriptive
- 10 d) descriptive
- 11 c) persuasive
- 12 a) Kind regards
- 13 d) ask how they are and tell them something about you.
- 14 d) Firstly, Secondly, Finally

15	d)	<b>conclusion</b>
16	a)	<b>descriptive</b>
17	b)	grab the reader's attention to read the essay.
18	c)	tell readers a story, often about an experience that resulted
19	c)	focus on the details or description of something, like a place or a monument,
20	c)	<b>narrative</b>
21	b)	<b>narrative</b>
22	a)	It is crystal clear that overpopulation is one of the biggest challenges we need
23	b)	In my opinion, the internet has a lot of drawbacks in case we use it badly.
24	b)	On the other hand, being bilingual is a good way to learn more and more about
25	b)	It's a matter of fact that tourism is one of the most important sources of income for
26	b)	requires you to investigate an idea, evaluate evidence and set forth an argument
27	a)	recounts an incident or experience that either you or others have experienced.
28	a)	<b>Descriptive</b>
29	a)	<b>narrative</b>
30	b)	Moreover, the constant cycle of news, which is mostly bad, can make people
31	c)	Without a doubt, the National Museum of Egyptian Civilisation is a splendid
32	b)	In my opinion, the mass media has a lot of disadvantages if we use it badly.
33	c)	Personally, I have a lot of experience due to the various situations I have been
34	b)	In conclusion, changing career is very important, as you can acquire a lot of
35	b)	Most experts agree that workplaces will require employees with different skills
36	b)	a comparison of two different facts
37	b)	The main advantage to emphasise is that the internet is the most rapid source of information.
38	d)	write the conclusion of your essay.
39	b)	On the other hand, it has the potential to waste our time and make us lazy.
40	d)	<b>Personal information</b>
41	c)	Learning a second language, other than a native language, develops a person's
42	d)	To sum up, cultural heritage can create a sense of individual and collective belonging
43	c)	Those who don't support homeschooling believe that their children are deprived